

California **GARDEN**

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Floral Workshops: Each Thursday 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. in preparation for the Christmas Show. Floral Office, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park.

July 18, 1976: San Diego County Dahlia Society stages its Dahlia Specimen Show in the Majorca Room, Casa del Prado; 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. FREE.

July 22, 1976: San Diego County Air Pollution Control District presents information on plant damage caused by pollutants; Department of Public Health, Room 201, 1600 Pacific Highway, San Diego, CA.; 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. (for further information call 565-5910).

July 25, 1976: Convair Garden Club presents its Dahlia Show in the Majorca Room, Casa del Prado.; 1:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.; FREE.

July 31 to August 1: San Diego County Dahlia Society presents its show in the Majorca Room, Casa del Prado; Saturday 2:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Sunday 10:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; FREE.

August 7 and 8: San Diego Cactus & Succulent Show in the Majorca Room Casa del Prado; both days 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; FREE.

August 28 and 29: the American Begonia Society will hold their 44th National Show and Convention; Royal Inn at the Wharf, 1355 North Harbor Drive; both days open 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.



Sally Bancroft

California GARDEN

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Our front cover drawing is Begonia 'Palomar' by Alice Clark. Named for Palomar Mountain, B. 'Palomar' was produced by Connie Bowers in 1937 and is a hybrid of *B. incana* and *B. 'Ricinifolia'*. All recent efforts to locate this hybrid have failed, but it is hoped that a specimen will yet be discovered in someone's collection.

Marjorie Brooks has drawn our back cover. She is an illustrator for the San Diego City Schools.

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All-American Vegetables

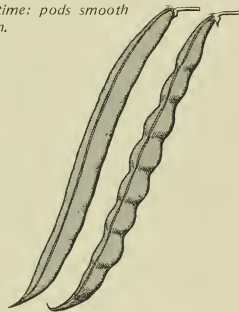
by ROSALIE GARCIA

LIKE MOST OF the peoples of the Americas, our vegetables are also immigrants. The super-market bins are filled with foreigners such as asparagus, native to Russia; beets from Greece; carrots from Europe and the Mideast. Cabbages have been known so far back that no one knows where they originated. Greeks, Romans, and Chinese mentioned them in their earliest writings. They were even in the medicinal category, along with being food. Celery grew wild in North Africa and was known to the Mediterranean peoples. The Old Testament mentions cucumbers, and lettuce appeared on Greek and Roman tables. Onions were even in the Garden of Eden, and the Egyptians ate them along with radishes and garlic when they were building the Great Pyramid. The Emperor Tiberius had parsnips served to him. Peas were known as far back as the Old Testament, but what varieties we do not know. Radishes were always favorites of the Asians, especially the Japanese who pickle them to this day. Spinach was grown by the Arabs and went to Spain with the Moors. Turnips grow wild in Southern Russia and as far north as Sweden, and were known to Europeans for 2,000 years. Eggplant came from India to the Greeks who sort of adopted it. (Ann Roe Robbins in her 25 *VEGETABLES ANYONE CAN GROW* gives a brief history of these 25 vegetables).

Did our forefathers find any vegetables when they landed in the Americas? Beans were grown in both Americas, as they were in all other temperate and tropical zones of the world. The Spaniards found the Indians of the Southwest planting the small, whitish tepary beans, and using the mesquite beans to grind in their metates for meal. In New England the Pilgrims found the Indians' patches of corn interplanted with pole beans twining the stalks. The Peruvians were growing a big flat bean that we have named after their capital, Lima. The scarlet runner was found flaming in the tropics of South America. We owe to Mexico the pinto,

the black, pink, and some of the red beans. As far back as we have any records, beans have been a staple protein of the primitive peoples and were the staff of life along with the grains. The snap beans we now grow in green, yellow, and purple have been inbred until they have little resemblance to the tough, stringy pods of the wild beans. Our tender pods are bigger and easier to snap and shell but the seeds are not so different, edible-wise.

Prime harvest time: pods smooth and green.



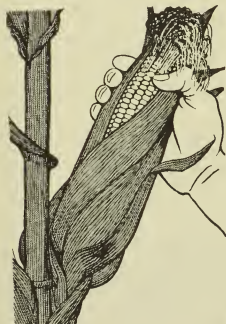
Past prime: pods corrugated, yellowing.

Good old corn is a native and found all through the Americas. It was so important in the diets that great mythical and religious meanings were attributed to it. It was one of the first cultivated crops which the early explorers found wherever they went. The United States became the greatest corn growing area of the world. There are blue, black, yellow, white, and red corns, which were dried and pounded into meal for gruel and for cakes baked on hot stones. We have corn meal still, which was the "bread" of the Old South. Farmers still go into the fields and bring in loads of corn for boiling and roasting, but the market varieties are sweet corn: small dainty ears, full of milk, which can be steamed in a few minutes to be relished dripping with melted butter.

Another tropical vegetable that caught on with the early explorers was the pepper, found mostly in Mexico and Peru. Europeans already knew black pepper from the tropics of Asia, but these red pods of liquid fire were new to them, and many liked them. After the Spaniards, the French and Italians took to them first, and the early Americans also liked the excitement they gave to otherwise bland and even tainted foods. We now have many peppers, hot and sweet, bell and pear shaped, for vegetables as well as seasoning.

Our Irish potatoes are not Irish, but came to us from Peru by way of Spain. The Virginia settlers were the first to grow them in North America. It is thought that Sir Walter Raleigh took some back to Ireland where they really caught on. Potatoes became so important as a

Squash and pumpkins belong to the family of the *Cucurbits* and are native to both of the Americas. We still find wild varieties that we would classify as gourds. It can be surmised that the early squashes and pumpkins were often bitter and stringy with tough rinds. But they could be roasted, boiled, and mixed with honey and spices to make a welcome addition to the diets of the early settlers, and they were easy to grow. We now have dozens of varieties of squashes that are tender and sweet and amenable to cooking in many ways. We even eat the young zucchini raw. Many recipes come from the Italians and French who adopted our tender squashes and returned them to us more delectable than we ever knew.



Prime harvest time: silk starts to turn brown, kernel pops with spurts of milky juice.



Our tomatoes, the Zitomate of the Aztecs of Mexico, are a fairly recent addition to the vegetable world. The Spaniards discovered them in Mexico and Peru, but grew them in Europe only as ornamentals. The Italians and French who were first with the nerve to try them, made them into sauces and relished their tart-sweet flavor. They found them delectable in salads also. They were doing this long before the English and Americans were out of the stage of planting them in the flower beds and calling them "love apples." I can remember my grandmother saying that in her youth, early in the nineteenth century, they thought "love apples" were poisonous. Most of them were like our cherry tomatoes rather than the big slicing ones we now have in pink, red, yellow and white. She was always wary of them, for the aroma of the plants and the green fruit is pungent, and they are of the deadly nightshade family. The leaves of the plants are poisonous and many people cannot handle them without gloves. As we know, tomatoes are still warm weather plants, susceptible to many diseases, never having entirely adapted to our climate.



Prime harvest time: fruit full size, dark green—just before beginning to turn red.

crop by the mid-nineteenth century that famine caused by the destructive potato blight led to the great wave of Irish migration to our shores. All of Europe now eats potatoes as a staple crop. Idaho and California are the largest commercial growers of potatoes in the country and we think we cannot live without them now.

Elegance

For Your Table

by ADRIENNE GREEN

LESS THAN A dozen carnations are arranged with a combination of greens in a silver candelabrum. The secret of success is the plastic round shape called an "o'dapter", which fits securely into the center candle holder. O'dapters hold circles of oasis especially made for them. These useful items may be purchased at your florist or at a garden supply house.

Pre-soak the oasis first. Next create your design, inserting the stems of the greens and flowers into the oasis. Remember to keep the plant material well below the candle tips. Incidentally, if the candles are placed in the freezer or refrigerator for an hour or so before your party, they will burn slowly and evenly. □



All-American Vegetables continued

The Americas dominate the world in the shipments of grains, none of which are really native. We do have wild rice from Minnesota and there used to be a lot in New England. Commercially it is dominated by the Indians on whose reservations it grows. However, the sunflower is a native and we do ship tons of its seeds. Another species of the sunflower family which produces edible tubers is commonly called the Jerusalem artichoke, though it has nothing to do with Jerusalem and is not an artichoke. It is still grown in one variety in the Midwest as feed for hogs, but the smaller, more delicate tuber is now coming into its own. The markets are selling them as sun chokes, which is a better name.

The above mentioned are all vegetables well

known to us and a part of our lives, and many more are possible if we could cultivate, hybridize, and fertilize the wild vegetables that the Indians and early settlers found in the woods, fields, and along the streams.

We do not need to stay with the ordinary vegetables, but can add new ones all the time by being adventurous, and buying seeds or trying the new ones that appear in our markets to encourage commercial growers. With the high cost of labor and diminishing crop lands we are going to be faced with only the vegetables that are tough enough to ship and stay fresh in the markets. The really delectable ones we must grow ourselves or pay the extortionate prices that the exotic growers will demand. □

The Myth Of The Hardy Cactus

by GEORGE RADWIN

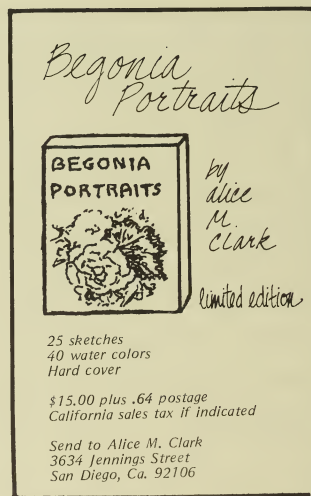
TO THE INITIATED it seems logical—if you are inexperienced at growing plants or don't want to bother too much with their care, find a kind of plant that lives in the most rigorous environment. To survive there, one assumes it **MUST** be tough. As all of us are novices to begin with, I suppose we have all reasoned along similar lines. Needless to say, the plants have been our most thorough teachers in disabusing us of this myth.

I picked cacti; after all, they live in some of the most incredibly hot, dry places on Earth—conditions under which a human couldn't survive more than a few hours. What we do not take into account is that these very conditions have brought adaptive changes in these plants that (providing the structures and mechanisms by which they survive) have also narrowly restricted their tolerance to any **BUT** those conditions. It is possible, of course, to select a few dozen kinds of cacti with such broad tolerances to temperature, water, and sunlight that it would take a veritable "brown thumb" to kill them. But once beyond these few, a good deal more attention to environmental conditions is needed.

Some cacti are "allergic" to direct sunlight, their native situation being sheltered by tall grasses or shrubs. These cacti will burn and sear unless protected. An allergy to sunlight does not necessarily suggest a need for cool temperatures, and this can be a problem. Most cacti thrive in a warm environment and most will do best at 90 degrees Fahrenheit or higher during their growing season, although many will survive quite well at lower maximum temperatures. The lower end of the temperature scale may be more critical; some groups that are limited to the tropics will simply die (or the growing tip will be destroyed) at temperatures below 40 degrees Fahrenheit. The commonest cause of premature cacticide is over-watering. Most cacti, especially dry climate types, have specially adapted shallow roots systems that

rapidly absorb water which passes so speedily through the porous soils in which they generally live. These efficient root systems are, unfortunately incapable of coping with standing moisture. In short order the roots will rot and the plant will fall prey to various fungi. The solution here is equally related to the frequency and volume of watering and to the porosity of the potting soil used.

In a sense then, cacti, those "hardy" denizens of the hot-dry areas of the New World, are among the most sensitive plants to changing conditions. Those of us who grow more than a few kinds must be constantly on our toes and, at the same time, philosophical about our failures. □



Begonia alice-clarkae Ziesenh.

by RUDOLF ZIESENHENNE

This article is reprinted with permission from THE BEGONIAN March 1976.

ON JUNE 18, 1971, I received a shipment of begonia plants from Mr. Thomas MacDougall sent from Laredo, Texas. One of the plants, labeled 'C.317' had thin, woody stems and was noted to be a "cane." The amazing things which set it apart from other *Begonia* were the deeply-rounded leaves of spinach-green and a fine-hairy surface which reminded me of *Begonia imperialis*. Of course *B. imperialis* is a rhizomatous plant, a creeper, and here was a similar-leaved plant with upright growth of a woody nature. The hairy surface of the leaves was unusual also because it was made up of little cones each topped with a tiny hair. This same structure occurs with *B. imperialis* but there are only two to three cones to a square millimeter whereas 'C.317' has eight or nine per square millimeter which makes a much finer texture.

During the fall months before Mr. MacDougall's death in January 1973, I sent him a list of his collection numbers to have him complete his habitat notes; I had not received the information about plant 'C.317' at the time of his death. I learned from Mrs. E. W. Stix of St. Louis, Missouri, that Mr. MacDougall's personal notes and all my letters to him had been given to the American Museum of Natural History, New York. I wrote to the director and he kindly sent me the requested information which lists 'C.317' as a cane begonia collected at Las Pitas, Ocozocoautla, Chiapas, Mexico, May 11, 1971. Due to lack of time to work on my taxonomic interests, I have just now finished the botanical study of this plant.

It is my intention to name new *Begonia* in honor of serious begonia lovers when the plants are in cultivation since the hobbyists who grow them can retain the names better than Latin adjectives. I am naming this plant (MacDougall c.317) for Mrs. Alice M. Clark of San Diego, a valued friend who is an untiring worker and enthusiastic support-

Rudolf Ziesenhenné, who has been Nomenclature Director for the American Begonia Society for many years, is a hybridizer, author, and judge of begonias.

er of begonia-growing, an inspiring leader of various garden clubs, and a distinguished begonia artist working with water colors. Mrs. Clark has made many paintings of *Begonia* plants which were published in the *Begonian* from 1943 to 1949 and may be reproduced in color in a volume to be published in the near future. Mrs. Clark is a long-time member of the American Begonia Society, Editor Emeritus of CALIFORNIA GARDEN magazine, and in 1958 was recipient of the ABS highest award for service, the Eva Kenworthy Gray Award.

Begonia alice-clarkae is an unusual plant which I am sure will prove useful to hybridizers. I have made only one cross, *B. 'Al Clark'*, which I have named for a young begonia enthusiast, not related to Alice Clark. *B. 'Al Clark'* is the result of crossing *B. imperialis brunis* onto *B. alice-clarkae* in 1973, and is an upright, thin-stemmed grower with leaves spinach-green with silver areas at the junctions of the main nerves; the underside of the leaves are pale green and not rhodonite-red as with *B. alice-clarkae*. Seedlings of *B. 'Al Clark'* selfed are showing some interesting color variations at this time. *B. 'Al Clark'* was awarded the first William M. Bower Memorial Trophy for the best *Begonia* introduction by a commercial Nurseryman at the American Begonia Society Annual Show, September 6, 1974, at Goleta, California. It bears registration number 441, published in the *Begonian* May 1975, p. 116.

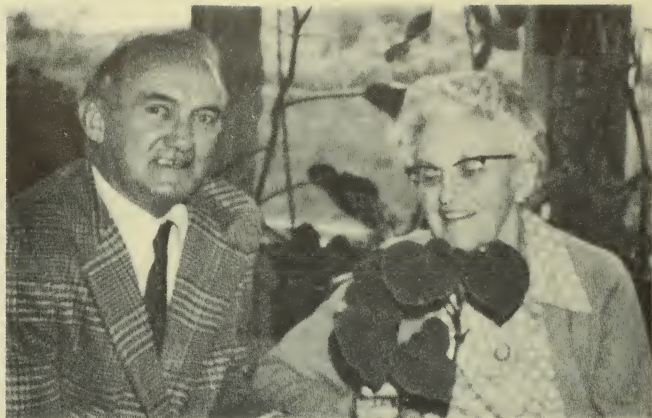
Begonia alice-clarkae poses a problem because it does not fit nicely in the present Sections of *Begonia*. The two-celled seed pod would place the plant near Section *Weilbachia* K1., the plants of which have two styles, a two-divided placenta, a necked seed-pod, but consists of plants which are stemless or creeping-rhizomatous.

B. alice-clarkae on the other hand has three styles, a two-celled seed-pod, two placentas, each

set apart from the other, a seed pod which is not necked; the plant has thin, woody, upright stems and is a dwarf-shrub.

Because of these differences I feel a new sub-genera or section should be established. It must be remembered that sections are tools of taxonomists to aid in identifying plants; the whole system of sections will no doubt be reviewed at some later date when all wild *Begonia* have been described.

At this time, *Begonia* anatomy, even of many named species, is very poorly understood. There are over one hundred *Begonia* which have been so poorly described as to flower parts that one cannot determine in which section they should be placed. I have made drawings of a number of other unidentified Mexican *Begonia* which have three stigmas and two-celled seed pods with two separate placentas so I am sure this peculiarity in *B. a lice-clarkae* is not just a freak condition. □



Rudolf Ziesenhenn presented a plant of *Begonia alice-clarkae* to the artist for whom he named it, Mrs. Alice Clark, of San Diego. The occasion was the January meeting of the Alfred D. Robinson Branch of which Mrs. Clark is a long time member. One of Mrs. Clark's paintings, that of *B. diadema*, is a part of the permanent collection of the Hunt Botanical Library, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh.

Back From Vacation?

THAT FIRST morning home after an enjoyable vacation can be a bit shocking—to view a garden that looks the “worse for wear.” Things are not usually as bad as they seem. In most cases, a little effort will restore the pre-vacation beauty of your garden.

Upon your return, the first priority should be given to the lawn. Even a well-watered lawn detracts from the overall picture if it has shaggy edges. The lawn should be mowed and trimmed. A good fertilizing followed by thorough soaking with water will work wonders. There will be a noticeable, happy difference in the garden's appearance almost immediately.

Next, a good watering is in order for trees and shrubs. It seems that no matter how dedicated the vacation caretaker is, trees and shrubs generally don't receive the long, deep soaking they relish—and require.

Roses look bad? Faded blooms should be cut back; then a feeding of balanced rose food to provide vigor for fall bloom. Roses like deep waterings, too. An organic mulch around the base of the bushes will help conserve moisture—and reduce demands on the local water supply. If insects pose a problem, your nurseryman can recommend safe, easy-to-use plant protection sprays. In many areas mildew becomes a problem at this time of year, and you may elect to use a combination spray (insecticide-fungicide) to gain control.

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Anemone and Ranunculus

by GEORGE JAMES

ANEMONE AND ranunculus are spring flowering plants that are so similar they can be considered together. They grow from tubers, which are often referred to as bulbs, and they are planted in the coastal portions of Southern California in the fall or early winter months. In other areas, where the weather is colder, the tubers are planted in the spring, or may be fall planted and heavily mulched to protect them over winter.

The variety of anemone discussed here is the *Anemone coronaria*, which is related to, but quite different from the fibrous rooted anemones grown in rock gardens and perennial beds. It is sometimes called the poppy-flowered anemone because its flowers resemble poppies and can be as large as 2½ inches across; each flower grows on a six to twelve inch stem, and several stems grow from each tuber. There are two strains of *A. coronaria* sold: the St. Brigis is semi-double to double in petalage, while the De Caen is a single. The flowers of both strains are red, blue, or white, and the tubers, sometimes available in single colors, are generally sold in mixtures. Anemones are used in border plantings, clumped among existing plants, combined with bulbs, or grown in rows for cutting flowers.

The ranunculus discussed are hybrids or selections of *Ranunculus asiaticus*, whose double or semi-double flowers are pure white or shades of red, yellow, pink, and orange. Ranunculus plants grow from 18 to 24 inches tall and have several stems, each of which bears four or more flowers. Tubers of anemone and ranunculus are graded according to size, with the top size tubers producing larger plants and more flowers than smaller sizes.

The tubers of both become available in October and for the best growth under our conditions, should be planted before the start of the New Year. The tubers of the anemones are irregular in shape and are planted with the side showing leaf scars up. The ranunculus tubers are composed of many claw-like segments, like toes, which are joined together at a

central point from which the sprouts develop. Plant them with the toes pointing down. Both kinds of tubers are planted from one to two inches deep and from 6 to 12 inches apart, depending upon the size. They decay easily if kept too wet, especially before the top has developed, but growing plants can also suffer if they stay wet too long. The danger of overwatering is reduced if tubers are soaked until swollen before planting, then watered once when planted and not again until sprouts show above the ground. Soaked tubers may also be wrapped in damp toweling or planted in sand until sprouts appear, then planted in the soil. The tender sprouts are often eaten by birds, and protection such as wire screening may be necessary until they are three to four inches high. Both of these problems, decay of tubers and loss of sprouts, can be better controlled if the tubers are started in pots where the drainage is better and the pots kept where birds are unlikely to venture. Peat pots are ideal for this, but plastic or clay pots, from which plants can be removed without damage to the roots, are satisfactory. A soil that has coarse organic material or rock products in it to improve drainage will give the best results.

Anemones and ranunculus can be bought as started plants during the fall and early winter. These plants are past the danger of decay of the tubers and the foliage is too tough for the birds, but they are started from very small tubers and may not become as large as plants grown from larger tubers.

These two plants grow best in full or nearly full sun. A well-prepared soil that is high in organic material will produce the most and largest flowers. A liberal application of organic material either commercial soil amendments or home made compost, just before planting, will satisfy this need, but animal manure should be mixed into the soil and watered a month or more before the tubers are planted so the danger of its heating is

eliminated. Bone meal can be added to the soil just before planting, but other commercial fertilizers should not be applied at this time. The use of a commercial fertilizer, after growth has started, is needed to promote vigorous growth and a generous crop of beautiful flowers. Rose food, a fertilizer which has nutrients for both the development of green foliage and flowers, is a good material to use. Make the first application soon after the sprouts appear and at intervals of three to four weeks, which should be enough to maintain growth until the buds are ready to open. During the coldest months of the year, dry commercial fertilizers become available very slowly, so during this period plants could instead be sprayed with a solution of liquid fertilizer. It will be absorbed through the leaves and can be used by the plant immediately.

After they have finished flowering, plants should be encouraged to grow by one more application of fertilizer and by continuance of the regular watering program, which is reduced when the foliage starts to turn brown. This gives the plant a chance to manufacture and store food which will carry the tuber through the dormant period and enable it to start strongly the next fall. The tubers do not keep well in the soil, many being lost to decay, so it is best to dig and store them after the tops have turned brown. The plants are dug and allowed to dry for a few days in a shaded location, then the tops are cut off and the tubers stored in a well-ventilated place until planting time. Tubers can be dusted with sulphur, vegetable dust, or rose dust, all of which will give some protection against decay organisms while in storage. Tubers will keep better if they are packed in a coarse material, such as shavings, which separates them and allows good air circulation, or stored in a discarded nylon stocking suspended so there is air circulation from all sides. Digging and storing tubers is easily done and you will have these abundant, beautiful, long-lasting flowers to enjoy in your garden for many years. □

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Don't Be Afraid To Try Begonias

by ALICE CLARK

WHEN A FRIEND said she was afraid to grow begonias, it amazed me. I started raising them about 35 years ago and they seemed easy for an amateur. Many native begonias come from Mexico and South America so they are naturals for our climate, especially in the coastal areas. In my early days there were more growers and hybridizers here than in other parts of the country, partly due to Alfred Robinson's lathhouse articles in this magazine and to the many local enthusiasts he inspired. Thanks to specialists like Rudolph Zieshenne of Santa Barbara, who has been importing, introducing, and crossing new species for years, there is a world of begonia material from which to choose. Let's get started.



TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

These big colorful blooms are the first to attract new gardeners. Probably their exotic beauty is what makes their admirers afraid of them. Nothing could be simpler. In our moist climate they do not need overhead protection if they are raised on the northeast side of the house where they get morning sun and afternoon shade. They do well under tall trees if there is plenty of light, and they are fine beneath lath or saran cloth. Those who visit Rosecroft Gardens on Point Loma in San Diego are breathless before the unbelievable beauty of the tuberous begonias they see there. Mr. and Mrs. Donald Hunter have built up this dream garden of rare plants for 30 or more years since they took it over after Mr. Robinson was gone. I have checked my cultural directions with Kathryn Hunter, so let's begin with your garden of tuberous begonias.

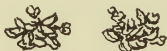
At this season you can buy blooming plants ready for, or already in, pots. Raised that way they can be shifted around to match colors and sizes as they grow. Begonia leaves always face forward so you may place a stake behind them to which the heavy blooms may be tied. If the drainage

is not good, soggy soil may rot the tubers, so Kathryn waters only when the pots are almost dry. She used a 10-10-5 fertilizer with a special yucca extract, once a week, as directed. Pick off the spent leaves and blooms. If you have a warm, bright, airy location there may be no mildew on the leaves but if it should appear an early application of a mildew-fungicide should solve the problem. Follow it by another if necessary.

If your plants did not come in shallow eight inch containers they may need to be repotted. Begonias are surface rooters so they do not need deep pots. If the ones you use are clay, clean and soak them. I use plastic because it is light. The soil you use for planting is very important. My Rosecroft authority uses Loamex, available in most nurseries, with a cupful of perlite (spongerok) to each gallon of mix, to maintain good drainage. Water the plant before repotting. Place the fingers of the left hand over the base of the stalk and tap the edge of the pot, upside down, on the side of a bench. If it comes out showing a net of roots, a change is indicated. Cover the drainage holes with pieces of broken pots. For the large openings on the lower sides of the plastic pots try parts of nylon stockings, which last a long time but let the water through. Put enough moist soil in the bottom of the pot so that when the plant is placed and the mixture is filled in around it and well over the tuber, the earth will still be an inch from the rim of the pot. That will leave the required space for watering. Now, sit back and enjoy your pets.

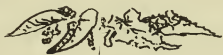
Later in the year, as the begonias slow down, ease up on the water and let them dry off gradually. Eventually the stalks will fall off, leaving healthy tubers. Place them in an empty flat and store, round side down, with a space between in a cool dry place. In the spring when little sprouts appear, place the tubers in flats of dampened potting mix, with a half-inch of soil over them. When there is a good root ball and a few storing leaves pot them

up again. You are then ready to repeat the pleasures of the previous year, with larger bulbs and no cost. Has this seemed difficult?



BEDDING BEGONIAS

Finish off the planting of tuberous begonias with a flowering border of bedding or wax begonias. They belong to the *Begonia semperflorens-cultorum* group. (I just added that so you can impress your friends.) Select the low-growing type that will echo the big flowers in the center bed, with single or double blooms of pink, white, or red. The foliage is usually a crisp shining green or sometimes even a bronzy color. (Look for the new varieties of Mega-begonias with larger flowers that are coming on the market.) Use the same soil to plant these ever-bloomers in the ground, eight inches apart and give them the same water and fertilizer treatment, (plus a mildew-fungicide) if needed.



CANE BEGONIAS

These cane-like begonias come in all sizes. Most people know the ones called "Angel Wings" or *B. 'Corallina de Lucerna.'* They are naturals for backgrounds, strong growers, six feet high, with lovely clusters of rosy flowers all summer, they go on and on in the ground for years. (Of course these should have been planted before tuberous begonias, but I knew you wanted them first and these can go ahead now.) There are many varieties of these tree-begonias that drip with rose, pink, or white flowers and survive the winters with scattered blooms. The big difference is in their foliage—some have long pointed shining green leaves, some are dark with white spots, some are ruffled and notched or splashed silver on top with red backs. A well-known eastern variety, *B. 'Sophie Cecile,'* does not grow quite as tall but is bushy with beautifully cut leaves. All of these send up new shoots every year. Plant them at least 15 inches apart. Before they are holed in with the special mix below and around them, make sure the soil beneath them drains well. These do well under a deciduous tree because they like the warmth when the leaves are gone.

SHRUBBY BEGONIAS



If your thermometer is subject to sudden dips, intersperse the cane types with the shrubby hairy varieties that do not go so high but make fine dark backgrounds. These are not as sensitive to frost. I have always grown them in pots so I could move them around because I like them so much. *B. 'Montalvo'* is a local hybrid with short-hairy texture on medium leaves, and red veins lacing the light green lower foliage. Another with much charm and larger leaves, *B. 'Maytime'* was produced by Jerry Hunter before the Korean War. *B. metallica*, not so hirsute, is the color of old brass turned green—a very special species. The leaves of all are fun to touch but what fascinates me are the fiery-red hairs on the white blooms. There is no danger of mildew on the hirsutes. There are many shrubby types, some with handsome smooth leaves and red backs. The big difficulty is deciding which begonias to choose.

SMALL-LEAF BEGONIAS



For locations along the coast there are small-leaved, easy-to-grow plants of this genus that will have better color in the sun, and will take part shade inland. The name of this flourishing delight is *B. 'Richmondensis.'* It will spread over two feet wide and as high, with two-tone pink and red blooms most of the year. You can see many of them in the Balboa Park landscape. They seem to grow as though they were enjoying themselves. A lower bushy variety with smaller leaves and white and pink flowers, called *B. 'Lady Waterlow,'* is a splendid filler in part shade.

By now I hope growing begonias has changed from fear to fun. I really should tell you about rhizomatous begonias now because at this season their varied and fantastic leaves take the spotlight. In winter their ten to twenty-inch bloom clusters bring joy to the cool garden. Then there are many others such as the hanging-basket types, the rexes and the tuberhybrid, all whole stories for another time. Truly, begonias are easier to raise than most garden subjects if you can give them the warmth, ventilation, partial shade, correct soil, food and moisture that I have mentioned. □

Dry It—You'll Like It!

by SKIPPER COPE

FOOD PRESERVATION has always been of the utmost importance to man. Even before he began to cultivate crops, he learned to dry wild fruits and berries for future use. This was especially true in the warm dry climates of the world. We all are familiar with the dates and other dried foods we have read about in Biblical times. The nomadic tribes of the Mediterranean Basin needed a method of preserving food when it was plentiful that also made it easily transportable when migrating to other areas. Drying was their answer.

Long before the earliest immigrants came to our shores, the Indians had devised very efficient ways of drying meats and fish, as well as fruits, vegetables, and grains. Because the dried foods were more compact and lightweight, they were much easier to store and transport. Soon the new settlers were using the Indians' methods to preserve their food too.

There were, however, two drawbacks to drying foods. First, the weather was of vital importance. A prolonged wet period could ruin the food being dried. Second, it was difficult to keep the food from being contaminated by dirt and insects during the drying process. Consequently, people continued to look for better ways of preservation.

With the advent of the machine age, canning, cold storage, and eventually the quick freeze methods became popular. Although each was an improvement in sanitation and even an improvement in flavor over the preceding one, none ever equalled the compactness, ease of transport, or the retention of natural flavor and nutrients of properly dried food. Now, in our highly civilized urban world, many are recognizing the need to return to the healthful, compact, and inexpensive foods of our forefathers and to tastes and flavors almost forgotten.

During the past several years in particular, drying food has become popular all over the country—especially in the northwest. People

there claim that with a little experience it is easy and the results delicious.

Since today we can buy or build sanitary drying units with controlled heat and sufficient air circulation, almost any food, raw or cooked, can be dried with excellent results. In order to retain color, flavor, and a major portion of the vitamins and minerals, the temperature must never be too high or low. Even slightly excessive heat destroys important vitamins but too little allows the juices to escape taking valuable nutrients with them.

Vegetables should be dried at 100 degrees, fruits and herbs at from 100 to 120 degrees. The lower temperatures are better because too rapid a loss of moisture drains away the natural sugar. Over 120 degrees the food starts to cook instead of dehydrating. Good air circulation to carry off moisture is mandatory to prevent spoilage before the food is thoroughly dried. It is the same principle as turning stacked hay after a rain to prevent mildew.

Some people blanch or steam vegetables to reduce drying time. Others do not recommend this practice—they say it causes loss of nutrients. Some slice vegetables in thin chips; others grate or dice them. Probably each manner of preparation has its advantages, depending on how you will eventually use them. Fruits are blanched or dipped in water containing lemon juice, vinegar or ascorbic acid to keep them from turning brown. Berries, cherries and grapes may be processed whole. Medium size fruit is halved, quartered or sliced. Large fruit must be sliced or diced.

All vegetables and fruits should be dried at the peak of ripeness so they will retain the best flavor. Drying, not only condenses the nutrients in the food but the flavor too. For instance, the taste of your home grown tomatoes will be enhanced by drying.

The greatest hazard to the beginner is learning to judge when the food is completely dried

or, of course, it will spoil or mildew. Even if it is under dried, all is not lost. If you watch it carefully, it is possible to reprocess it for a short period and save the day!

All dried foods must be stored in airtight containers. Some suggest plastic boxes but others who have tried using them say that much to their dismay, they found the plastic boxes let in just enough moisture to start rehydrating the food, causing mildew. They recommend only airtight glass jars or cans. Individual or family size servings can be packaged in tightly sealed plastic wrap before storing in jars. The wrap helps to preserve the unused portion that remains after removing some for use.

Foods must be dried until they are hard. In drying fruits for long-term storage, for instance, they must be much drier than the commercial fruit with which you are familiar. Commercial fruit is treated with preservatives and sugar, and so is not completely dried.

Dried vegetables are surprisingly versatile. In crushed or powdered form they can be used as seasonings in stews, gravies, dressings, or in casseroles. The tops of celery, carrots or beets add an unusual touch to many dishes. Do you know that corn silk can provide a corn flavor? Lightly used this can be very intriguing. How about dip chips made of thinly sliced squash, carrots, or turnips? Any of the squash-like or root vegetables make "conversation piece" chips. All diced vegetables make excellent "croutons" for salads too! There are many ways they may be used in stews, meat pies, or casseroles just like the dried herbs on your kitchen shelf. The possibilities for new flavor combinations are practically unlimited. In addition, dried vegetables may be reconstituted by covering with water and soaking; then cook and serve in the same way as fresh vegetables.

The fruits too lend themselves to many new taste treats. They are delicious added to milk shakes and egg nogs. Bananas are particularly popular for this. Halved strawberries and banana chips taste like candy. All fruits have a high percentage of natural sugar and when dried are so concentrated they need no additional sugar. Fruit leathers are as popular as candy bars and far more nutritious. For them, you can dream

up all sorts of delicious combinations of fruits, berries, and nuts. How about a nice hot fruit punch on a cold winter evening? Then there are toppings, pies, puddings, compotes, and all sorts of desserts, not to mention fruit sauces for meats, fowl, or fish. And all of them are made with natural fruit—no artificial flavorings, preservatives, or colorings!

Herbs, properly dried, retain much more of their natural flavors too. In addition to the ones in your herb garden, dried leaves of lettuce and greens are delectable in soups, stews, and gravies.

All dried meats, seafood, and fish are called jerky. The name comes from the Spanish word "charqui," meaning dried meat. It is dried at 100 degrees. There are many advantages to jerky. It keeps almost indefinitely, it is easy to prepare, light in weight, and is the most concentrated form of natural protein known. Needing no refrigeration, jerky is particularly useful to hikers and campers. It is certainly not limited to the great outdoors, though, for it can be used for hors d'œuvre or healthful snacks at home. Dried meat adds zest, flavor and nutrition to salads, dips and many cooked dishes. The flavors of jerky can be varied by using different seasonings while drying. You can add a smokey flavor, spicy and hot or with just a little salt keep the natural taste. You can powder very dry jerky for instant soups or gravies or add larger pieces to stews and other meat dishes.

Although there are general rules to follow, remember you must experiment a bit with your individual drying unit to attain maximum results. Constantly controlled temperatures and adequate air circulation are the two most important features in any food dryer. There are units on the market that are self-ventilating, as well as those with fans, and of course, thermostatic controls. They range in price from about \$150 to over \$400. You can also get instructions for "do-it-yourself" models.

Anyone with even a small home garden or access to farm-ripened fruits and vegetables should certainly consider using this method of food preservation for at least a part of their produce.

Be careful with fire:

Half Past A Century

by NIBBY KLINEFELTER

Nibby Klinefelter, author and well-known hobbist in cactus and succulents, has researched and written about the history of the Floral Association.

WHEN ONE THINKS of great gardens of all times, the glory of the English perennial borders comes to mind. . . .think of great gardening magazines and *GARDENING ILLUSTRATED* of England is the forerunner. . . .consider great gardeners and we in San Diego fondly remember Kate Sessions and A. D. Robinson, whether personally or from print and legend.

These all came together in the CALIFORNIA GARDEN magazine issues of October and November in 1925. The two thin little magazines, yellow and brittle with 50 years of age, told in a bright and spirited way how the Floral Association came to own a set of bound copies of *GARDENING ILLUSTRATED*.

Miss Sessions acquired the volumes during her tour of European gardens. Our Mr. Robinson describes her triumphant return and modest demeanor in such a delightfully observant way that you feel as if you, too, attended the festive evening meeting sponsored by Floral. He makes one feel as if he were present. . . .50 years vanish.

"Among a room full of Miss Sessions' friends of all ages and sexes, I watched her in action as she led her audience from country to country and back again, a bit anxious to see what Europe had done to her. Europe has done such regrettable things to so many of us (such as grafting on half an accent, clothing us in spats and rolling our pants) and for awhile the actual weight of all she had seen and heard sort of slowed her up, but only for a moment or two, then K.O.S. was herself; she went through those thousand-year-old-places with all her unique keen analysis and perfect honesty of judgment, calling a spade a spade and rendering unto Caesar the things

that were Caesars. . . .To be able to go through the gardens of history and story and see them as they are rather than as they are storied, to find an interesting small palm in front of the casino at Mentone, and to observe new cypress plantings on the Hills of Monte Carlo, is to be captain of one's own opinion.

K. O. Sessions has returned from Europe and Europe did not harm her a bit, but what did she do to Europe? Perhaps time will tell, anyway she took away from it William Robinson's own copy of his own magazine."

In October 1925, the newly acquired *GARDENING ILLUSTRATED* books are described as "A complete set substantially bound in Morocco of the best horticultural magazine of England, consisting of 56 large volumes, each one containing many full-page illustrations in color, all the highest examples of color printing.

Practically all the new and rare introductions of the period are represented and with the index to each volume it is easily possible to follow the development of any flower, tree or shrub."

Obviously the Editor of CALIFORNIA GARDEN magazine was impressed. His name was Alfred D. Robinson. Curiously enough, the name of his English counterpart was William Robinson!

Our Mr. Robinson wrote of England's Mr. Robinson's writing: "As a book of reference it is invaluable, but in addition this set was the personal one of the founder of the magazine who served as its editor for 53 years, William Robinson, England's great gardener, and he has written a dedication to go with it that reads as follows:

'With best wishes for the long life and good

work for the San Diego Floral Association, in the most beautiful tree and flower-garden land I have had the pleasure of seeing.' ”

In the November 1925 issue Miss Sessions tells of her visit to William Robinson:

“On June 28th from Victoria Station I made a most delightful trip, about 35 miles through a charming rural section of rolling hills and cultivated vegetable fields to Gravetye Manor, East Grinstead, Sussex, England.

The stone house of good size with small gables in the roof was built in 1596, and its surface so beautifully covered with lichens of many shades, it was a picture of beauty, indeed.

The gardener said, ‘*But you should see those walls after a rain.*’

The high slate roof showed clumps of stone crops at many a place—and the low roof over a small garden porch was fairly gay with stonecrops in browns and greenish grays and yellow blooms. [Stonecrops refer to various sedums and other Crassulacea including hens-and-chickens.]

My cordial welcome was in keeping with the generous beauty all about and we were soon looking over the plants and *especially noting the California wildflowers in bloom.*

A fine group of heathers and beds of azaleas on the sloping hillside showed such intelligent planting and care. The climbing tuberous perennial scarlet nasturtium has so daintily festooned itself over the nearby shrubs, and all the plantings seemed so well located for the best of results.

The interior of the house was as interesting and attractive as the exterior. The walls all panelled in oak, each room with an individual fireplace, the bedroom doors each named and with its special knocker.

The living room, study and hallway with artistically arranged flowers in beautiful dishes, a few roses, full blown, floating on water in shallow colored glass bowls; small but beautiful flower

pictures on the walls.

The luncheon in the dignified and spacious dining room was finished with luscious peaches and strawberries from his own glass houses.

Discussing the flower books I had been selecting in London, I told of engaging the *GARDEN ILLUSTRATED* magazine, Mr. Robinson’s own work for 50 years, but the set was short two volumes. I asked his assistance in securing them and finally the fact that he would part with his own personal set complete and bound was modestly advanced.

So I asked for time to consult the bookdealer for a release of my order, which they very graciously gave and so in a few days the Robinson set was paid for and shipped to De Lau & Company to be reboxed for the long journey via Panama Canal to its new home with the San Diego Floral Association.

Mr. Robinson’s constant advice for more natural [Kate wrote “*naturlistic*”] planting after many years had its influence on the gardens of England. We will do well to read over those fine editorials and heed their advice for our growing city.

On the way to the train he showed me his high wall-enclosed orchard and vegetable garden, the fruit trees the best I saw anywhere, so well-trained against sunny walls and the trees in the open so well-pruned.

On a distant slope I was shown two plantations of California’s fine forest trees, the Douglas fir and the *Abies grandis*, planted 21 years ago and allowed to grow naturally. They were evidently the pride of his forest.

Mr. Robinson, though crippled by paralysis and confined to a wheelchair, is not enfeebled by his four score years, but plans and directs the care of his estate and gardens with an interest and vigor that was very inspiring to me. I feel assured that an interest in growing things means health, joy and longevity for every one.”

Miss Sessions had "by the kindness of Mr. J. E. Elliott of Point Loma a letter to Mr. William Robinson" as point of contact. Little wonder that our Mr. Robinson was awed by the results.

Think of what she wrote between the lines. . . Mr. William Robinson was over 80 years old, confined to a wheelchair—but he somehow managed

to take her to the train, the better to delight in her delight of his cherished gardens. What blythe and beautiful spirits the three of them were.

Surely Kate was right—an interest in growing things means health, joy and longevity for everyone!—and comfortable, stimulating companionship along the way. □



Drawing by Alfred C. Hottes

ROLAND HOYT* RECOMMENDS

Berberis darwini

THE evergreen *Berberis darwini* is the showiest of the barberry clan. It has also been one of the most temperamental and elusive so far as performance in Southern California is concerned. It grows in fountain-like shape, rigid, sharply barbed, widely spreading if well maintained. The handsome, crisp, holly-like leaves are a glossy dark green, with bronzy tones in winter. Occasional dying leaves fleck the shrub with crimson throughout the year.

In early spring, clusters of orange-yellow flowers appear thickly along the branches, and keep coming, so that a well situated plant culturally will maintain some considerable color over the entire year. The blue to purple-dusted berries which follow the blooms are a prime exhibit and last into winter in generous, full-rounded masses.

This barberry will grow to 10 or 12 feet in height, but then becomes thin and leggy. Intelligent pruning is

quite important in retaining its natural vigor with a pleasing shape and texture to take advantage of the bright highlights of leaves and contrasting depths beneath. A plant that has been allowed full rein may be cut back heavily or even to the ground, if done in spring as activity in growth begins. It also makes a fine natural hedge, requiring only occasional pruning.

Berberis darwini wants an extra-moist situation where a large surplus of water can work away gradually, in about three-quarters shade. A plant well conditioned for winter will take 15 degrees or more of frost. In Southern California it will be better grown in coastal regions. It is understandable why so few specimens are to be seen, because of the difficulty in finding just the right set of conditions. This can be overcome by a little more serious trial, and persistent personal request at the nursery . . . they will grow it if you want it. Let it be known that it is one of the most handsome plants to be found around in garden or landscape.

*Member, ASLA, author of *Ornamental Plants for Subtropical Regions*.

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An Orchid Type

by RENEE MESSNER

MANY OF THE more floriferous orchids belong to genera which are comprised of plants spoken of or termed monopodials. Some of the loveliest types of plant growth is found in this group. Monopodials are found over a wide range and the majority of them are located in the Far East. They are found in areas such as India, Burma, China and on the continent of Africa, including the offshore islands of Comore and Madagascar.

Defining monopodial will assist in visualizing their beauty and the characteristics that belong to this group. Out of evolution and necessity, they have been endowed with special tendencies.

"Mono" (one or single) and "pod" (foot) when combined, designate "one foot." The growth habit or the vegetative structure of the plant is one of continuous lengthening in one direction. The stem or axis lengthens from the apex, which is the highest point or tip. The majority of the monopodials are epiphytic in nature.

Because all life in general is effected by light—whether directly or indirectly, the monopodials have evolved with the ability to climb in a vining habit by attaching themselves to tree trunks or branches and ascending to airier locations that better suit their light requirements. The constant air motion in most humid areas prevents too great a fatality toll due to bacterial infection or crown rot. The water generally runs quickly through the axil of the leaves.

The leaves are arranged in two rows, one opposite the other, in an alternating fashion and this arrangement is termed distichous. The internodes which are the portion of the stem situated between the nodes or joints, will vary in length between species and genera. The leaves in most instances, are longer than they are broad. Some are flat while others are terete—slender, smooth, with circular transverse sections, rounded and tapering. The texture may vary from succulent, as in many *phalaenopsis*, to quite leathery, as in *vandas*.

Inflorescence, the general arrangement of flowers on the stem or axis, is a raceme or panicle. There are dense racemes in genera *Rhynchostylis*, *Aerides*, while less dense in certain species of *vandas* and *phalaenopsis*.

There are roots which are aerial or there are those which are adapted to sub-surface growth. The tissue covering the central axis of the roots is commonly known as the velamen. The velamen is comprised of cells—when dry they are filled with air. However, moisture is absorbed rapidly by these cells and retained for some time. The roots will adhere tenaciously to surfaces, whether flat or round, rough or smooth. When actively growing there is a green tip showing beyond the white velamen covering. The aerial roots usually branch after the first year.

Cultural requirements will differ in most instances from other orchids. Constant moisture and humidity are required. Liberal fertilizing is also recommended. The majority of the monopodials enjoy being in baskets or pots, coconut husks, on trees, slabs, rocks or in an outdoor bed. *Vandas* are very happy when in planter boxes if the humidity is maintained at a constant level, fertilizing is ample, and the medium suits their needs. (The medium is generally for support of the plant and for the roots to cling to.) Given enough water and food, they will thrive beautifully when located in a medium to warm area.

Light requirements vary according to the leaf texture. *Vandas* will take more light, while the *phalaenopsis*, because of its succulent leaves, prefers less light unless adequate moisture along with strong breezes are prevalent. Temperatures can vary; however, the majority of them prefer being warm with humidity at the 40 to 70 per cent level.

Propagation is generally considered to be slow but can vary greatly depending upon the environment. As time passes, new methods of propagation are being developed which greatly influence the results. There are various ways

in which one can increase their numbers—stem propagation, vegetative, by keikis of offshoots, and of course by seeds. (I always think of an offshoot as being basal and a keiki as aerial.)

There are certain diseases which can attack the plants. However, the growing methods are the important factors in preventing diseases. Watering early in the day will help to curtail bacterial and fungus type diseases. Air circulation, as mentioned previously, is also a combatant. Sterilization of cutting implements will also curb transmittal from plant to plant.

Bacterial infections will be recognized as a water soaked spot which enlarges with time soon killing the tissues. They are often fatal to *phalaenopsis*. Dipping an infected plant in Natriphene or making a paste and swabing on the surface should help to curtail the problem. Bordeaux paste can also be of value.

Fungus type infections are caused by a humid atmosphere along with high temperatures and overwatering with little air movement to free the surface areas of too much dampness. Fungus grows only in the presence of water. Drench in Natriphene as for bacterial infections.

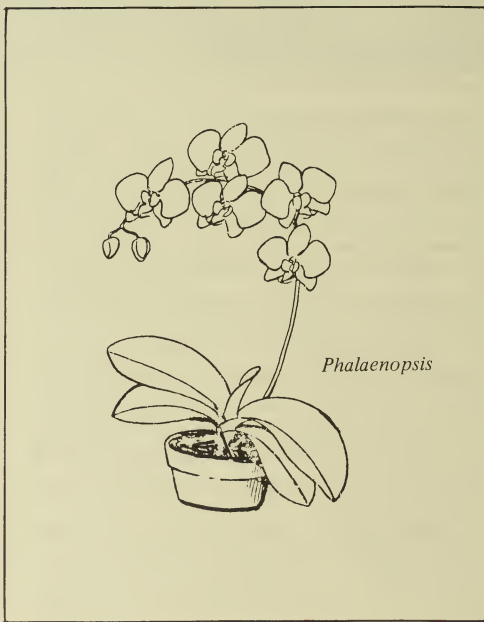
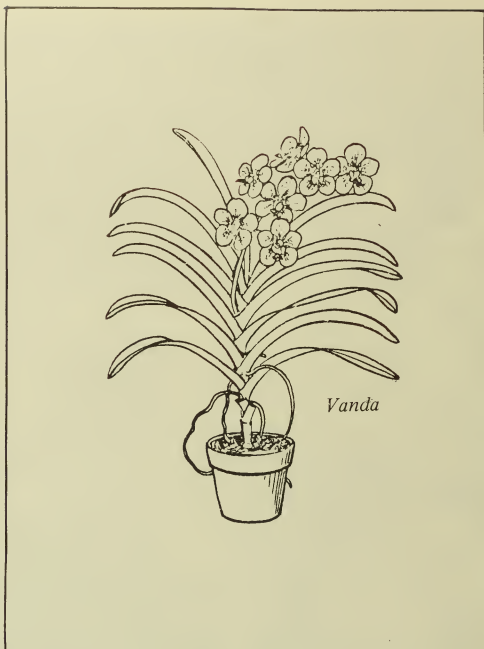
Botrytis or sooty mold can be limited if the humidity is reduced and an increase of air movement with proper ventilation is provided.

As with most plants, there are some pests to safeguard against. You may find false spider mites—treat with Dimite, Aramite. For mealybugs, scale, use Malathion. For slugs or snails distribute Meal of Metaldehyde. For cockroaches and other chewing insects, use Chlordane. As for those darling mice—set traps! Protein in the pollen will attract them and they munch through the buds before they open.

For transferring, use potting materials which consist of fir bark, either Douglas fir or white fir, redwood bark, tree fern, (slabs or chunks) sponge rock, lava rock, sphagnum, osmunda, oak leaf mold, peat moss and charcoal.

Why not try monopodials? They could be your type of orchid. □

HAPPINESS IS A BOUQUET OF FLOWERS



Natives In Your Garden

by HELEN WITHAM

Photo by Betty Mackintosh

DO YOU WANT natives in your garden? Here are two perennial ones—a giant and a midget. The giant is that largest of our poppies, the Matilija. The small one is *Sisyrinchium bellum*, commonly called blue-eyed grass or grass iris. I prefer the latter, because iris it is, grass it is not.

The Matilija poppy (you say Ma-till-i-hah, accenting the 'till') is found native only in California and Baja California, although visitors to Europe have reported seeing it in cultivation there. It caused a sensation when first exhibited in England in 1888. On that occasion, an English correspondent of an American horticultural journal wrote, "So enraptured was I that I sat by the plant an hour." Well, it is pretty astonishing.

There are only two species of *Romneya*, *R. trichocalyx* in Ventura and San Diego Counties and southward in Baja California; *R. coulteri* in the Santa Ana Mountains and San Diego County. They differ only a little in appearance. Both bear enormous white-petaled flowers measuring six to nine inches across. The petals appear to be made of pure white, somewhat crumpled, crepe paper. Each flower is centered by a ball-like mass of golden stamens. Stems and deeply lobed leaves are soft grayish green. The only noticeable difference between the species is in the presence or absence of hairs on buds and upper stems. In *R. coulteri*, these are without hairs, while in *R. trichocalyx*, they are distinctly bristly-hairy. (*Trichocalyx* means hairy calyx.)

Romneya spreads by rootstocks which can range far and wide, and go deep; something to keep in mind when considering where to place it in your garden. Once established, it will continue to send up wandlike stems five to eight feet tall year after year. These plants live so long they can become landmarks.

This spectacular poppy is notoriously difficult to establish, but once you have, don't worry about losing it—I've never heard of one dying on its own. The only care it needs is an occasional



watering in summer, and removal of stalks after blooming. Digging and transplanting clumps in midwinter seems to be the most successful means of propagation.

The musical name Matilija—what is it all about? According to CALIFORNIA PLACE NAMES, its exact meaning is unknown. Ventura County has a Matilija Hot Springs, a Matilija Canyon, and a railroad station by that name. Since the poppy grows in abundance in Matilija Canyon, it is probable that the name as we have it is the Spanish spelling of some Indian word.

The little “blue-eyed” grass is actually a close relative of our many garden irises. Like them it has a six-parted perianth and equitant leaves. It is a tufted perennial, usually 6 to 12 or 15 inches tall. Flowers consist of six segments, all alike, opening in sun. The “blue” of this little iris is most often purple or lavender. Occasionally one sees a plant with pure white flowers.

Sisyrinchium makes a fine garden plant of the easiest possible culture. Plants may be moved at any time of year, even when in full bloom. They may be propagated by division, also at any season, or grown from the plentiful, easily germinated seed, sown in fall.

So, there you have a native for restricted areas and one for the wide open spaces. □



Romneya trichocalyx

Poolside Plantings

OUTDOOR LIVING is ingrained in California culture—and a fun part of summertime for many Californians is the time spent in and around the family swimming pool. Many families use the pool as the hub for summertime activities, and landscape the area accordingly. The trick is to use the plant materials that won't shed leaves excessively. It's natural for plants to shed foliage—but some excel for poolside use—while others should not be used at all.

There are many excellent trees for planting near pool areas. Any of the popular citrus varieties are recommended by the California Association

of Nurserymen as are many of the palms that thrive locally. Dracaenas add focal interest and the Japanese maple, with lacy foliage and modest growth, is a prized accent. The Living Christmas Tree (*Cedrus deodora*) offers carefree enjoyment in outdoor living areas—if you've the room for the stately specimen. Newer on the scene is the Australian willow (*Geijera parvifolia*) with narrow handsomely-textured soft green leaves.

Don't overlook the many varieties of dwarf citrus. Star jasmine, India hawthorne, and most junipers are excellent landscape choices near the pool, where their beauty can be enjoyed close-up. In border situations, or where low growers are required, the compact Oregon grape is a top shrub to consider. Flowers adorn the lily-of-the-Nile and butterfly iris—both are anti-litterers and good poolside choices. Holly, certain camellias, bamboo and flax are also outstanding plants for pool areas. □

REFLECTIONS FROM A ROSECROFT LANTERN

by Virginia Robinson Perkins



Virginia Robinson Perkins is the daughter of Alfred D. Robinson, Founder and first President of the Floral Association.

IN our garden stands an Oriental sage, a reminder of past years, reflecting its massive granite beauty in a shallow pool. Imported to this country early in the twentieth century, the Japanese lantern was "at home" in the Rosecroft Begonia Gardens on Point Loma in San Diego for more than forty years. After the death of my father, Alfred D. Robinson, my husband and I moved the lantern to our home, where it has brought back happy memories.

Rosecroft Gardens was made up of many gardens in one, artistically landscaped so that the eye could see no farther than one view at a time. Each vista was private, intimate and complete in itself. As one wandered through the lath house and reached the far eastern side, a serpentine walk, called the Three W's (Winding Wall Walk) ran adjacent to the red stone wall. Where the first "zig" in the walk became a "zag," there stood the stone lantern in a raised round bed of *Begonia pearcei*, in rich shades of yellow. Its rock edge was covered with Helxine, so carefully trimmed that it looked like a mossy hedge.

To the north of this spot was an area named the "family patch" which meant just what it sounds like—an

area set aside for us children. The area was psychologically fenced, just high enough to discourage us from getting out, yet low enough so we felt a part of the whole garden. The "family patch" was quite large, planted in a circle with a kind of palm (whose name escapes me), which at maturity, has about twenty feet of smooth straight trunk, and a hat of leaves on its head. This, declared my father, was to form a pergola with a roof of leaves at the top. I suppose that there were "guffaws" at his vision at the time, but today it has a roof of leaves on top and a Grecian pillar effect of twenty foot trunks as he envisioned.

Probably, the necessity of the "family patch" is obvious to all parents. After finding some of his best begonias dug up without root or tuber and planted in the middle of a path, this area was set aside and inferior plants, designed for the dump heap, were ours to plant, dig up, and replant anywhere we wished in this, our own compound.

As we became older, the family patch was no longer needed for us, and a small building was erected next to it, which became the library. A large collection of horticultural books filled its shelves. A library table, an-

tique Bokhara rug, several straight chairs and a brown leather Morris chair furnished it. We went to the library often, not to read the books, as one might suppose, but to conquer the Morris chair. We would jump into it and then push back hard, so that it reclined and simultaneously thrust out its foot and leg rest. Then we would just sit back and daydream, feeling ten feet tall.

On Sundays during the summer months, my father gave lectures, sponsored by the Floral Association, followed by tea in the "lecture area" just inside and straight ahead of the entrance. On these occasions, we watched with awe as he dressed in an impeccable grey suit and donned his best fire opal cuff links and tie pin. The reason for the interest was that we knew him best in khaki clothes, an old hat, puttees and leather arm guards. Only in the summer, at lecture time, was the grand change made. We were not allowed in the lecture area at this time as we refused to dress up (summer being our old clothes and no-shoe time). Shoes, in those days were the curse of school semesters. To compensate for not being allowed to be part of the lecture group, we would quietly run around to the back of the lath-

house and climb up the wisteria tree trunk. Then, bellying along, we edged our way across the top of the lathhouse to the lecture area. Lying in the vine over the heads of the people, we could observe and feel like the "invisible man."

Now that I look back on it, I'm sure that everyone, including our parents, knew full well that we were up above them but nothing was said. We were very mysterious about our whereabouts during lecture time until one day my brother in his desire to see a girl who had come to the lecture with her mother forgot to lie on a supporting beam. The lath gave way like brittle bones and my brother joined the lecture group, fortunately a little to one side of the public. After first observing that he wasn't hurt, my father calmly said, "Glad you could join us, son. Please take an empty chair," and went on with the lecture. Needless to say, I barely breathed during the rest of the talk.

The stone lantern is associated in my mind with our wonderful childhood, and it is to be hoped that our children will have their own happy reflections connected with it in our garden.

Pest Population

The California Department of Agriculture identified 39,201 insect specimens from throughout the state during 1970 — a 17% increase over 1969. The most serious pest new to the state was the Gypsy Moth, which has been found on shipping crates and house trailers entering California. Insect and mite pests caused an estimated \$281 million in crop losses in California last year. Structural pests cost California an estimated \$118 million in structural repairs, control work and inspections.

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***** Water chrysanthemums in the morning so the leaves can dry off quickly to prevent mildew that so often occurs when they are watered at night.

***** Many interesting shapes can be made when gourds are young by tying strings or bands on them as they grow. Crook the necks of some and have some square ones by letting them grow in a box.

***** Place one or two empty orange shells in center of plants or shrubs to keep dogs off.

***** Grow blooming plants in pots in your yard or on the patio to bring indoors. They add so much beauty to your home.

***** Palms do not resent being pot bound. This tends to reduce their size making them ideal house plants.

***** Use plants to enhance your decor. Bamboos and Chinese dwarfs or an interesting cactus are ideal for a contemporary decor. Geraniums and herbs spell "colonial"; for a traditional setting try begonias.

***** Let gourds dry, then scrape with a knife and you will find real beauty underneath that can be enhanced by polishing with floor wax.

***** A wild flower garden is interesting the year around. Bare branches are lovely during dormant periods. Carefully chosen plants make your garden enjoyable every season. Choose plants that are compatible in same areas.

***** When planting primrose seeds, moisten seeds and freeze, then let thaw. Do this several times for better germination.



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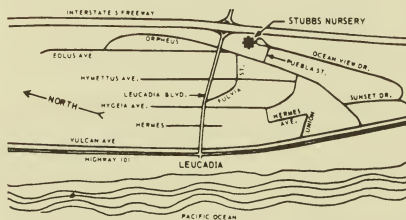
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SUMMER VARIETIES of vegetables can be planted as late as August and will have time, with normal weather, to mature a worthwhile crop. Usually beans, corn, cucumber, and summer squash can be planted from seed, while eggplant, pepper, and tomatoes are set from plants permitting growth to a productive size before the days become too short and cold.

Commercial vegetable farmers in the coastal portion of Southern California make a major planting of tomatoes during August, training them to grow on wire trellises. These support the vines so the fruit is kept off the ground, and confine the growth of the vines to a relatively small space so they may be easily covered with sheets of plastic in the winter before there is danger of rain. The plastic keeps the fruit from being wet, which sometimes causes splitting, and holds warm air around the plants, protecting the vines and fruit from damage by light frost.

Fall planted crops of these summer vegetables grow best in full sun, and in the warmest spot in the garden. Here the greatest growth will be made, best development and ripening of the crop will occur, and frost danger will be least. Warmer than average locations will be on south facing slopes on the south sides of structures that both reflect and hold heat. Spots that are sheltered from wind by structures or plant growth will be warmer than spots unprotected from the sweep of the wind.

The vegetables we grow that produce their crop on a vine or on a bush-like top may, under favorable conditions, live into the second season, acting as a perennial plant. It is wise to discard such plants when the season is proper for starting new ones of the same variety because the old plants will be less vigorous the second season and the yield will be smaller.

August is also the time to start planting some of the winter varieties of vegetables. Cabbage and its relatives Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, and kale can be set into the garden as started plants, or they may be grown from seed. Chinese cabbage, green or edible pod peas, kohlrabi, and mustard can be started from seed planted where it is to grow to maturity. All these vegetables mature best in cool weather, so successive plantings may be made into January.

Some varieties of vegetables can be planted all year long, such as the root crops, beets, carrots, radishes, and turnips, while rutabagas and parsnips are best planted now for harvest during winter and spring. Celery can be set now from started plants, or a seed bed can be started to grow plants for transplanting later on.



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now is the time

Compiled by PENNY BUNKER

BEGONIAS

- ✓ to groom and inspect plants regularly during the growing season.
- ✓ to take cuttings.
- ✓ to pot the rooted cuttings and leaves.
- ✓ to control for mildew—spot spray at first sign.
- ✓ to repot to next size if needed.
- ✓ to feed tuberous begonias with “Hi-Bloom” and fish emulsion.

BONSAI

HERBERT MARKOWITZ

- ✓ to water, water, water—some bonsai may require watering two or three times a day if the weather is hot and dry.
- ✓ to defoliate deciduous trees if you plan to do so (no later than July); to reduce the size of leaves.
- ✓ to rotate your trees with regard to sun exposure.
- ✓ to air-layer trees if you have good specimens.
- ✓ to stop transplanting or repotting except in emergency situations.
- ✓ to enjoy your bonsai in the cool shade of your patio.

BROMELIADS

PHILLIP L. POTTS, Jr.

- ✓ to take off pups that were too small to remove in May and June.
- ✓ to continue the never ending fight against snails and slugs.
- ✓ to feed your plants to take advantage of the prime growing season—remember if you feed in the cup, you should drain, then refill them after a few days to prevent rot.
- ✓ to watch out for Santa Ana winds—be prepared to mist you tillandsias, guginias, and vrieseas during these dry spells.

CACTUS & SUCCULENTS

VERNA PASEK

- ✓ to water—soaking the soil evenly in preference to sprinkling. Water spots can damage cactus and succulents during the hot sunny days.
- ✓ to protect plants from scorching sun.

- ✓ to continue feeding to stimulate root growth and blooms.
- ✓ to make grafts as union will take place better in warm weather.
- ✓ to repot if you notice roots coming through the drainage holes—plants may be pot-bound.
- ✓ to make dish gardens or terrariums for gifts using pups and off-shoots from your favorites.

CAMELLIAS

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN BERRY

- ✓ to continue light pruning for good air circulation and shaping.
- ✓ to continue weekly waterings—water deeply but avoid sogginess in heavy soils.
- ✓ to continue regular six to eight week interval feedings.
- ✓ to feed iron every other month.
- ✓ to maintain a regular spray program for looper worms, aphids, and spider mites.

DAHLIAS

ABE JANZEN

- ✓ to water often enough to keep foliage lush and prevent wilting.
- ✓ to keep up regular feeding with 5–10–10; use of potash alone will promote root growth.
- ✓ to tie canes to prevent breaking, use one loop for each cane.
- ✓ to de-bud to encourage better blooms.
- ✓ to spray for insects and mildew; keep snails and slugs away.

FERNS

RAY SODOMKA

- ✓ to spray for aphids and scale; keep snails, pill-bugs, and slugs under control.
- ✓ to fertilize plants regularly as they are in their growing period. Use a high-nitrogen fertilizer.
- ✓ to water and maintain humidity by keeping the surrounding areas damp.
- ✓ to trim dead fronds.
- ✓ to plant fern spore.
- ✓ to protect from the hot sun.

FUCHSIAS

WILLIAM SELBY

- ✓ to use care in watering. Fuchsias are semi-tropical plants and thrive on moisture in the air. Water only in cool of the day; fog the foliage often, and avoid water-logging the root system.
- ✓ to prune only to shape.
- ✓ to fertilize for bud and bloom; can use "hi-bloom" to prolong blooming season.
- ✓ to select new varieties from your nursery as they are in bloom.
- ✓ to keep dead blossoms and seed pods off.
- ✓ to check for white-fly, aphids or worms.

GERANIUMS

PHIL BUSH

- ✓ to feed lightly but regularly, use one-half strength fertilizer.
- ✓ to water as frequently as is necessary to keep plants happy—plants do not like to "swim" in water.
- ✓ to start insect war with a good general insect spray or systemic or your favorite organic method. Watch for worms, white-fly, or caterpillars.
- ✓ to start taking cuttings. Can cut back slightly to shape, or trim back leggy plants.

IRIS

- ✓ to dig and divide tall-bearded iris, using the strong healthy divisions from the outer edges of the clumps. Trim fans to one-half length.
- ✓ to spade and work in fertilizer and humus before transplanting.
- ✓ to feed those plants left unplanted with a high-nitrogen fertilizer only this one time.
- ✓ to cut foliage of spurias—do not dig beardless iris until September, and then only if they are crowded.
- ✓ to watch for aphids, and spray off or use a light systemic insecticide.

ORCHIDS

LOIS DONAHUE

- ✓ to spray and mist on dry hot days.
- ✓ to maintain program against pests. Watch for red spider, scale, or snails.
- ✓ to feed high-nitrogen fertilizer to cymbidiums and cattleyas—these are the growing months.
- ✓ to keep the mix of outdoor plants moist.

- ✓ to check the light intensity in glass houses—they may need shading.
- ✓ to continue watering heavily on cymbidiums.

ROSES

Mrs. RICHARD BECHTEL

- ✓ to continue to wash off undersides of leaves for spider mite control.
- ✓ to continue mildew spraying.
- ✓ to continue insecticide control as needed.
- ✓ to apply rose food and scratch in two table-spoons Epsom Salts per bush.
- ✓ to keep bushes well-watered.
- ✓ to trim off twiggy growth, keep a compact attractive bush.
- ✓ to watch for rust and fungus diseases. Weekly spraying or dusting may be necessary to bring about control.

VEGETABLES

GEORGE JAMES

- ✓ to make the last plantings of the following in August: use plants of tomato, pepper, and eggplant; use seed for snap beans, summer squash, cucumber and corn.
- ✓ to set the first plantings of the following in August: use plants of cabbage and other cole plants, and celery; use seed for Chinese cabbage, mustard and peas.
- ✓ to plant seeds of root crops for fall and winter harvest.
- ✓ to irrigate as needed using a mulch to conserve water.
- ✓ to fertilize to promote vigorous growth.
- ✓ to harvest vegetables when they are in prime condition.

GREEN THUMB ITEMS

- ✓ to mow lawns regularly each week, and water thoroughly after mowing.
- ✓ to continue pinching the side shoots of chrysanthemums.
- ✓ to dig gladiolus after tops have turned yellow. Place in shady dry place—do not store until tops can be easily pulled off. Dust corms with chlordane powder before storing to kill any thrips.
- ✓ to dig and relocate daffodils; replant at once.
- ✓ to start planting annuals in August for fall color. Choose calendulas, pansies, primula, snapdragons, stock, violas.
- ✓ to pinch tips of mums to encourage branching.

leafin' thru

—reviews by Rosalie Garcia

NATIVE TREES OF THE SIERRA NEVADA, by P. Victor Peterson and P. Victor Peterson, Jr. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London, 151 pages (paperback) \$3.95.

This is an excellent book to put in your pocket for a trip through the Sierras. It is one of the 40 California Natural History Guides which cover both animal and plant life of California. This one is restricted to the trees of the Sierra Nevada, is well organized for identification of the trees, as well as their botanical place in plant life. The two broad groups, conifers and broadleaves, are subdivided into families, the genera and species, making them easy to understand and identify. Pictures, maps and color paintings illustrated by Rita Peterson, Barbara Thatcher, and Eugene Murman add much to make the parts and varieties of trees very clear and easy to remember.

HERBS FOR USE AND FOR DELIGHT, selected by Daniel J. Foley, Dover Publications, 180 Varick Street, New York 10014, 321 pages \$3.50.

Mr. Foley looked over the 37 issues of the *Herbarist*, the annual publication of the American Herb Society and selected articles by the most learned herb writers of our time for this book. Articles cover such topics as uses, history and lore of herbs. Maria Wilkes, whom many of us know, has an article on comfrey. Almost any herb well known is included, along with the results of scholarly research and gardening experimentation—all most enlightening. There are three articles on dyeing with herbs, an almost forgotten art. Another article on symbiosis—companion planting—is full of rare information useful to a gardener. The cosmetic herbs and recipes for lotions, perfumes,

sachets are explicit and useful. A very good book to have.

PLANT TRAINING, PRUNING AND TREE SURGERY, by K.R.W. Hammet, Frederick Fell Publications, Inc., 386 Park Avenue, New York.

This is an elegant small book, beautifully illustrated by the author with photographs and drawings. Dr. Hammet is an English botanist and horticulturist now living in New Zealand. He presents his training and pruning of plants from a realization and knowledge of plants and how they grow. A good part of the book impresses upon us that plants are living things and one must have an awareness of the individuality of the plant before staking, clipping or wiring it into forms suitable to man. The step-by-step directions on these training operations are most helpful, for one is more aware of why and what results to expect. (Dr. Hammet is also a sweet pea specialist and hybridizer.)

THE PIT N' POT GROWERS BOOK, by Jack Kramer, Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 866 Fifth Avenue, New York 10019, 141 pages, drawings by James Carew, \$7.95.

This is an excellent book for children in these days of the house-plant vogue of gardening. Producing one's own plants from seeds that cost nothing is the message of this book. Mr. Kramer's reverence and awe of Nature flows through his simple directions and explanations. Using pits and seeds from the tropical fruits that we can buy at the market is one of his favorite ways of producing house plants that would be very expensive to buy. He tells how to prepare them and in the best way to get them to germinate. He makes it all exciting and rewarding. Mr. Kramer also recommends collecting seeds from wild grasses and plants. He tells when to find them, how to prepare them for planting, and the steps from planting to repotting, and how to care for them after they are mature house plants.

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Prs: Mr. Martin Moody—427-6796
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SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Third Wed., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Prs: Dr. Jack Worden—280-6268
2746 Copley Street, S.D. 92116

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER, CALIFORNIA
NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
Fourth Wed., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Prs: Mr. Fred Sproul—461-0649
P.O. Box 7497, S.D. 92107

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Fourth Tues., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Prs: Mr. Gerald Lohmann—279-5135
6616 Rockglen Ave., S.D. 92111

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
First Tues., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Prs: Mr. Ben Hardy—448-0659
9443 East Heaney Circle, Santee, 92071
SAN DIEGO COUNTY WILDLIFE FED.
Prs: Steven Licata—296-2984
4525 Hamilton Street, S.D. 92116
SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY
Second Wed., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Prs: Mr. Eugene Lund—469-1677
5666 Aztec Drive, La Mesa, 92041

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Second Mon., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Prs: Mr. William Selby—424-3432
1333 Triton Avenue, S.D. 92154
SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY
Second Tues., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Prs: Mr. Larry L. Sisk—283-2776
3179 No. Mountain View Drive, SD 92116

SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTY IRIS SOC.
Third Sun., Casa del Prado, 1:30 p.m.
Prs: Ray Chesnik—744-3851
418 Buena Creek Road, San Marcos 92069

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
Third Mon., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Prs: Mr. Richard Bechtel—442-7180
10212 Vista de la Cruz, La Mesa 92041

SAN DIEGUITO BRANCH, AMERICAN
FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Prs: Dorothy S. Behrends—753-3453
442 Orpheus Ave., Encinitas 92024
SAN DIEGUITO GESNERIAD CLUB
Prs: Mrs. Roman Shore—728-7044
P.O. Box 828, Fallbrook, 92028

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY
Four meetings per year, Oceanside
Federal Savings, Vista, California
Prs: Ray Chesnik—744-3851
418 Buena Creek Road, San Marcos 92069

SOUTHWESTERN GROUP JUDGES'
COUNCIL CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS,
Inc., First Wed., Casa del Prado, 10:30 a.m.
Prs: Mrs. Donald Innis—225-1464
3211 Trumbull, S.D. 92106

VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB of La Jolla
Fourth Thurs., 1:00 p.m., La Jolla
United Methodist Church, 6063 La Jolla
Blvd., La Jolla, Ca. 92037
Prs: Mrs. George Bauhan—459-9024
5630 Bellevue Ave, La Jolla, 92037

OTHER CLUBS

Balboa African Violet Society
Prs: Mrs. Harry Gray—479-8570
8351 Sweetway Court, Spring Valley
Bernardo Gardeners
Prs: Beulah DuSelle—485-0322
17081 Acena Drive, S.D. 92128
Bonita Valley Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. Robert Kirk—479-8335
3958 Bonita View Drive, Bonita 92002
Bridge & Bay Garden Club
Prs: Nancy Gemei—435-4402
1010 Pine, Coronado 92118
California Rare Fruit Growers
Fdr: Paul Thomas—758-0054
Star Rt Box P, Bonsall 92003
Carlsbad Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. Harriett Mansell—757-3966
P.O. Box 81, Carlsbad 92008
Chula Vista Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. Robert Anderes—421-9631
1569 Oleander Ave., Chula Vista 92011
Chula Vista Rose Society
Prs: Mrs. Edward Senter—420-7139
176 East Emerson St. Chula Vista 92011
Coronado Floral Association
Prs: Capt. Bennett Wright—435-6395
411 Tenth Street, Coronado 92118
County Civic Center Garden Club
Dir: James Saraceno—274-2628
3366 Lloyd Street, S.D. 92117
Crosstown Garden Club
Prs: Charles T. Williams—284-2317
3865 - 41st Street, S.D. 92105
Crown Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. John F. Riley—435-1094
245 "J" Avenue, Coronado 92118
Dos Valles Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. Harold Seitz—749-1473
P.O. Box 885, Valley Center, 92082
Escondido Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. A.W. Bennett—746-2926
3165 Mary Lane, Escondido 92054
Fallbrook Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. Arnold Swenson—728-5319
3839 Ladera Vista Road, Fallbrook 92028
Green Valley Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. Charles Chandler
13627 Jackrabbit Road, Poway 92064
Grossmont Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. Evelyn Batten—466-0033
4805 Third Street Apt 35, La Mesa 92041
Hips & Thorns
Prs: Mrs. Eugene Cooper—295-7938
4444 Arista Drive, S.D. 92103
Ikenobu Chapter of San Diego
Prs: Mrs. Charles Oehler—278-5689
2822 Walker Drive, S.D. 92123
Lakeside Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. Gertrude Davis—443-2545
12366 Lemon Street, Lakeside 92040
LaJolla Newcomers
Prs: Mrs. N. T. Cochran—274-8526
5588 Soledad Mt. Road, La Jolla 92037
La Mesa Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. W. Don Miller—562-0234
8545 Mission Gorge Road Sp 307, Santee
Lemon Grove Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. James Matthews—469-2232
1482 La Corta Circle, Lemon Grove 92045
Men's Garden Club of San Diego
Prs: Mr. M.L. Barksdale—222-2884
3756 Milan Street, S.D. 92107
Mira Mesa Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. Dale Frederick—566-1729
10338 Lipscomb Drive, S.D. 92126
Mission Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. Vera Eimer—478-5680
Potrero Valley Road, Potrero 92063
North County Greenhousers
Prs: Mr. Jim Campbell—278-4323
2953 Greyling Drive, S.D. 92123
North County Rose Society
Prs: Mr. H. M. Nielsen—757-3431
2535 Ivy Road, Oceanside, 92054
North County Shade Plant Society
Prs: Mr. Phil Nye—728-8560
4017 Linda Vista Drive, Fallbrook, 92028
O'Hara Chapter of San Diego
Prs: Mrs. Walter Bourland—276-4667
2936 Havasupai, S.D. 92117
Pacific Beach Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. Frank Gagnon—276-4956
2338 Grand View, S.D. 92110
Palomar Cactus & Succulent
Prs: Mrs. Arthur Wolfrich—729-3184
4150 Skyline Road, Carlsbad, 92008
Palomar Orchid Society
Prs: Lt. Col. B.B. Newman, Jr.—757-1009
766 Pomelo Drive, Vista, 92083
Poway Valley Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. Russell Bullinger—748-7473
13575 Orchard Gate Road, Poway, 92064
Quail Gardens Foundation, Inc.
Prs: Mr. H. S. Sherman—286-8818
5071 - 55th Street
San Diego, Ca. 92115
Rancho Bernardo Seven Oaks Garden Club
Prs: Mr. Gary Bredemeier—487-7534
16827 Acena Drive, San Diego 92128
San Diego Bromeliad Society
Prs: Mrs. T. M. O'Reilly—463-6788
10942 Sunray Place, La Mesa, 92041
San Diego County African Violet Society
Prs: Mrs. Bea Temkin—724-6252
212 Bright Creek Lane, Oceanside, 92054
San Diego Gesneriad Society
Prs: Mr. Robert Murphy—279-7974
2282 Cardinal Drive S.D. 92123
San Dieguito Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. Betty Morris—753-2725
575 Arden Drive, Encinitas 92024
San Miguel Chapter, American Begonia Soc.
Prs: Dennis Torzsek—444-3557
1147 Tucson Court, El Cajon 92020
Solar Garden Club
Prs: Mr. Glen C. Cooper—582-4190
6910 - 50th Street, San Diego
University City Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. Harold Elliott—271-0850
10771 Black Mountain Road, S.D. 92126
Vista Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. H. P. McDermott—726-3650
379 Lado De Loma Drive, Vista 92083
Vista Mesa Garden Club
Prs: Mrs. Frank Kenniston—276-3823
2866 Fallbrook Lane S.D. 92117

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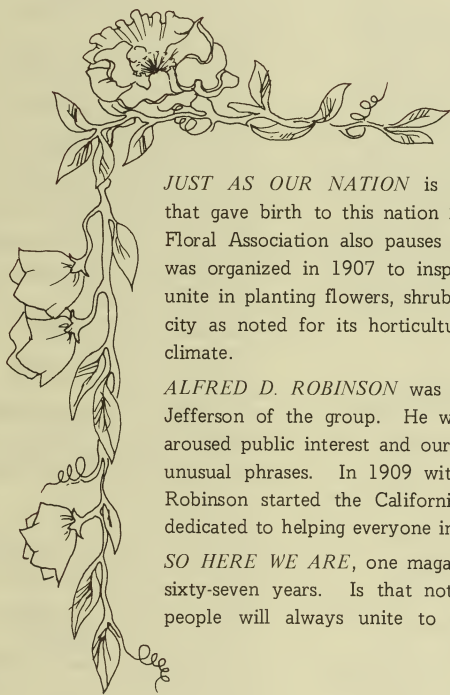
CALIFORNIA GARDEN

San Diego Floral Association

Casa Del Prado, Balboa Park

San Diego, CA. 92101

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JUST AS OUR NATION is remembering people and events that gave birth to this nation 200 years ago, so the San Diego Floral Association also pauses to reflect on it's beginnings. It was organized in 1907 to inspire the citizens of San Diego to unite in planting flowers, shrubs and trees that would make the city as noted for its horticultural beauty as for its beneficent climate.

ALFRED D. ROBINSON was our inspired leader—the Thomas Jefferson of the group. He was also our Patrick Henry as he aroused public interest and our Ben Franklin with his talent for unusual phrases. In 1909 with other founding members, Mr. Robinson started the California Garden Magazine, which was dedicated to helping everyone interested in horticulture.

SO HERE WE ARE, one magazine, under one organization for sixty-seven years. Is that not something to prove again that people will always unite to work for a worthwhile cause?

